JUNE 16, 1854

7. O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and foing new subscribers in Virginia. agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Rockwell, the senator appointed by the governor of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Everett, appeared and was sworn. Mr. Pearce reported a bill for the settlement of the claims of the creditors of the late republic of Texas. A joint resolution explanatory of the act making appropriation for the improvement of Red river was passed.

The vetoed Indigent Insane land bill was further considered, and Mr. Clayton spoke till nearly four o'clock in its support.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to modify the Postage law was discussed during the morning hour. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. and considerable progress made thereon.

THE GREAT "PERFIDY."

The freesoil journals of the country are still harping on the "Nebraska perfidy," as they call it. They look upon that measure, great as it is, as but the first step in a long political stairway. They make out the statesmen who conceived and carried out that measure, men of such wisdom, forecaste, and ability, that it is wonderful they should not be willing to follow their guidance. They think that the Nebraska bill is but a part of a great system of which the acquisition of Cuba, a large slip of Mexican territory, the recognition of Dominica and a long list of other things, form the other parts. They think in the language of the Boston Atlas whose equanimity seems to be wonderfully disturbed, that "it is a covert attempt to increase the number of slave States, so as to give the south a perpetual preponderance in the Senate of the United States."

That such was the object of the projectors or supporters of the bill nobody really believes; and we have no hesitation in asserting that its sole design was, as its sole result will be, to organize a territorial government on a plan consistent with the principles of the Constitution. To any collateral advantage which may be gained by the passage of the bill, and the establishment of the principle, the south is justly entitled-not because she is a mere section of the Union, not because she maintains. within her limits, an institution against which the pseudo philanthropists of the Atlas are arraved, but because she is under the aegis and protection of the same great instrument to which she has subscribed, and to which alone she looks for protection.

It has long been our wish to unsectionaljudice, by the touchstone of the Constitutionand whatever may be the result of the investigation, to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's. In this we doubt not we will have the approbation and support of the true patriots and true statesmen of every section of the Union.

In what manner the passage of the Nebraska bill can affect the acquisition of Cuba, we are at a loss to divine. The great provision of that measure, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, had certainly no bearing upon a country which even the most prejudiced of freesoilers will admit to be south of 36° 30'.

But we are told by the Atlas, who, like his illustrious namesake can bear no less a weight than the whole world upon his philanthropic shoulders, that it is a covert attempt to give a perpetual preponderance to the south in the Senate of the United States. And pray, how shall we designate that policy which has already given that unjust preponderance to the north, and seeks, by its opposition to the Nebraska bill, and its principles higher than the Constitution, to perpetuate the same preponderance? Well may we advert to that good old fable of the lawyer whose bull goaded his neighbor's ox, and whose lucubrations were considerably enlightened by a simple inversion of the parties to the suit.

But with what consistency can the Atlas complain of an undue proportion of southern senators when with so bad a grace it denounces as degenerate and perfidious those patriotic sons, not of the north nor of the south. but of the Union, who sacrificed all the applause of stupid starers and of loud huzzahs for the maintenance of a Constitution which they are sworn to support?

HOW STRANGE IT IS-

That opposition to annexation should come mainly from that portion of the Union which engrosses nearly all the profit arising from any extension of territory.

The opposition to the annexation of Texas was exceedingly violent; the opposition to the acquisition of California and New Mexico, still more so, and the opposition to the peaceful and honorable acquisition of Cuba is not less.

And yet nearly the entire profits of these ac quisitions have and will inure to the benefit of those opposed to them.

In the case of Texas, the subject of slavery was, it is true, made a prominent ground of objection, but this did not apply to California and New Mexico, against whose annexation still

greater opposition was made. All the shipping engaged in the Texas trade belonged to the opponents of its acquisition all the flour imported into Texas comes from parties opposed to its annexation; all the mannfactures received into it comes from anti-Texas men. Of the thousands of shipping which have been engaged in the California trade, the whole of it is owned by the opponents of its acquisition. All the goods, wares, and merchandize sent there are from parties opposed to its acquisition. Every dollar of its treasure sent to the Atlantic, goes exclusively into the pockets of the most bitter opponents of its acquisition They furnish all its supplies and receive all its gold-That gold which has multiplied railroad

throughout the north until it is covered with lines as with a spider's web. The north is indebted for its enormous prosperity to the gold which has been received from this State, whose entrance it so violently opposed. And what evils, we emphatically ask, counterbalance these

If Cuba should ever be annexed, the north will exclusively supply her wants of merchandize, manufactures, and breadstuffs, and furnish all the shipping, and in return get sugar free of duty, while the south will furnish nothing nd receive nothing.

We say it is strange that opposition should ome from such quarters; we also say that it comes from pedagogues, literary, and clerical dabblers in politics, and not from substantial, practical business men.

We remember well during the election campaign while the anti-Texan fever was at its righest, that in the democratic procession, ransparencies abounded with such inscriptions as " Polk, Dallas, and Texas." The democracy boldly met the question then and conquered and in the case of any peaceful and honorable acquisition, a similar flag will ever triumph, all the abolition howlings to the contrary notwith-

There lives not that man at the north who has any property at all, who has not had it greatly enhanced by the acquisition of the Territories so fiercely opposed by freesoilers and abolitionists. For their future government let them bear this in mind.

A NEW PARTY.

We are much gratified to see from our ex changes that know-knothingism finds but little favor with the regular press of the country. It appears before the country under circumtances of such strong suspicion, it seems to be such a confused jumble of ill-assorted and variant materials, it comes cloaked and masked in so thief-like a manner, and assumes so wretched a name, that it is beginning to excite distrust, dislike, and even horror, among the thoughtful people of the country. To give up one of the known, respectable, and established parties for a thing that is new, uncertain, mysterious, and to say the least of it, of doubtful character, is like terminating existence in this world, and relinquishing all its pleasures and all its certainties, to tempt the unknown and untried realities of the next life.

We are glad to see that most of the southern journals are denouncing that secret political organization, and warning their readers against its snares and its blandishments. How any intelligent, thoughtful, and cautious man can join any secret political organization, we canot comprehend. If any new political truth has been discovered, why should it be hid under a bushel. Like the sun, it should shine on all alike. If replete with virtue, power, and happiness, its blessings, instead of being confined, should be diffused. If it has any nev lights, it should hang them out. If it pur poses the accomplishment of a great politica object, it should make that object known.

Why should it surround itself with darkness and veil itself in mystery?

Be its objects what they may, it comes such a questionable shape, that the people who have a fixed and an honest political creed demand to see it, to speak to it, to know it, before with good principles and good objects, if such a thing can be conceived, would be unworthy of respect; for the means resorted to for its extension would be unworthy means.

It sayours too much of treasons, stratagems and spoils. It looks too much like a dark and traitorous conspiracy. It is the first time that a secret political society has attempted in this country to seize upon the reins of government The founders, sages and patriots of the republic were hostile, irreconcilably hostile to such organizations, and the statesmen of the present lay are alike hostile to them.

When a man is invested by the laws of the country with the honorable rights of American citizenship, he should go up to the polls and cast his vote as a citizen, and not as a member of a secret order. He has no political rights in virtue of his membership of such an order. We lament that, in this happy country, so large a number of men should agree to build up a secret society and make it superior to the well defined creeds of known parties, and superior to the laws of the land. If such a society should be founded by the greatest man in the nation, if Washington himself were its founder, we would regard it as dangerous and worthy of condemnation. But when it is born in ob scurity; when it is said to be the conception of man of little merit, no distinction, and illfame-for so it is said-it deserves, no matter who may have been entrapped into it, the unqualified condemnation of the country.

We cannot witness, with patience, this in sidious attempt to break down the democratic party of the country. That party has time and again triumphed over open enemies on a fair field. It has now to crush a secret and insidi-

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE-ITS COM-

The Cinninnati Gazette declares that "it is possible to satisfy the south." It complains rievously, and groans as if suffering the utost anguish. It thinks that the appetite of the outhern States is insatiable, and that, like little Oliver, they still ask for more, They are not satisfied with the Nebraska bill; they are not satisfied with the execution of the fugitive slave law in Boston, but complain that it costs so much to execute it. So speaks the Gazette in its unhappiness. Now if the Gazette is at all candid, it will not lay the blame of the expense incurred in the execution of the law in the case that recently occurred in Boston, on the south. The master of the slave made no disturbance. He got up no mob. He only desired peacefully to recover his property. The abolitionists raised the mob, and to put down that mob the government was compelled to order out troops and increase the police force. These things cost the money. Does the Gazette expect southern men to get down on their knees and thank the abolition incendiaries for threatening their lives and stealing their property? Does t expect them to say that the abolitionists are right to oppose the execution of the laws of the United States and saddle the government with

The Gazette says: "The people of the South know that there is this reluctance to return their slaves, yet they frame our laws so as to insult and outrage the

expense? If so, it is very unreasonable,

feeling of the north as grossly as possible; frame them so that they know they can rarely be ex-ecuted without exciting to riot and bloodshed; frame them as if they intended that no fugitive should ever be seized and sent back to slavery, without making the whole land ring with it."

Now this paragraph contains several inaccuracies. First—the people of the North have as much to do with making "our laws" as the southern people. Secondly-the object in framing these laws is not to insult or injure anybody; it is to earry out the guaranties of the constitution and to secure sufficient protection to property. Every law should be so framed as to make it efficacious, and if its execution is resisted by riotous mobs, the fault lies at the door of the bad men who compose those mobs If, when there is a law compelling the return of a fugitive slave, the master can recover that slave only by risking his life and encountering great expense, what would be his condition without that law.

But the Gazette says:

"A modification of the law giving the fugi tive a jury trial, would, perhaps, have preven ed any excitement in its execution.

Now, there would be two objections, if no more, to the proposed modification. First: The jury would infallibly be packed against the master. Secondly: Men are, in the language of the law, tried by their peers. Now, as there are no slaves in the northern States, a jury of peers for southern slaves could not be

We have already, and on several occasions accorded to those citizens of Boston who kept aloof from the mob, and aided in the execution of the law, a high degree of credit. They deserve the respect and the thanks of the good men, both of the south and the north.

Mr. JOHNSON said that by the last river and harbor appropriation bill, an appropriation was made for the removal of the Red river rant; that appropriation had been coupled with a condition that it should be expended only after a contract with some person who would remove the raft and keep the navigation open. No contract could be obtained on these terms, and the money had not been expended. He desired now to introduce a joint resolution to authorize the secretary of war to expend that appropriation in the improvement of the navigation of Red river, in such manner as to him may appear best. No objection We yesterday made a few remarks or the high prices charged for articles of every day consumption in all our cities. These prices contrast very strikingly with those for which provisions are said to sell in Widdin the seat of the war in Turkey. We find the following floating through our exchanges. We do not publish it because we credit it. We do not be lieve it correct-but if true it would be remarkable indeed. The extract is as follows:

"It is a curious circumstance, that while w are here complaining of the dearness of provisions, in Widlin, the seat of war in Turkey, with armies all around consuming the products of the country, they were sold at the following prices on the 25th of March last:

"Wine per quart, one penny sterling.
"Bread, loaf of 2lbs. 2 qrs., one penny.

"Best beef, best cuts, one penny per lb. "Eggs, very dear, a farthing each." A fat duck, eight pence.

"A chicken, three pence.

A goose, six pence.

"A roasting pig of 15lbs., two shillings and eight pence. Other things in proportion."

The Binghampton Democrat of a recent late, publishes a long and able article on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which shows, and shows conclusively why the Missouri prohibition should be repealed. This article is ascribed to the able pen of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, and has attracted a large share of public attention.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

INVASION OF CUBA .- The New York Times pub lishes a private letter from Jackson, Mississippi General Quitman and staff are now in New Orleans; that they have all the forces for the invasion of Cuba enlisted which they deem necessary; that two ships with arms and ammunition have been for some time in the Gulf, and that \$700,000 have been obtained; and that many merchants and wealthy men in New Orleans, who have hitherto held aloof, now favor the enterprise and will give it their support.

THE GOVERNOR OF HONDURAS has issued a proclamation against the alleged designs of a company of adventurers composed of English, Germans, and Americans, who intend to plant an American colony upon part of the Mosquito territory, which they have seized under the pretence of a sale from the Mosquito King to John Sebastian Renswick, a merchant of London.

COLONEL GATES, who commanded the unfortu nate regiment which was on board the steamship San Francisco, will, it is said on good authority, hardly be again placed in command. His regiment has been sent to California without him, its their own letters as any other description of pro-innior major. Brevet Lieut. Col. Nauman, being perty. He asked why the government should in command, as its senior major and lieutenant colonel were sick

A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER, named the City of Philadelphia, has been launched at Glasgow. She measures about 3,000 tons, is built of iron, and is intended to replace the City of Glasgow. She will sail from Liverpool for this country on the

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The legislative convention of New Hampshire, on Tuesday last, elected the following State officers : J. L. Hadley secretary of State, (dem.) W. Harman, treasurer (dem.) No printer was chosen; Mr. Butterfield having the highest number of votes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WORCESTER .- A fire of curred in Worcester, Massachusets, on Wedner day, which destroyed property amounting to \$250,000. Mr. Merrifield was the principle suf ferer. One thousand men are thrown out of employment. Several persons were severely in

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN INGRAHAM .- A subscrip tion of £90, chiefly in pennies, has been collecte by the working classes in England, to purchase gold chronometer for Capt. Ingraham, as a testi nonial of his conduct in the Koszta affair.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—A boiler in a factory Brighton street, Boston, exploded on the 14th The building was much shattered and several per, sons badly scalded.

A GRAND CRASH .- At noon, on Wednesday, two

old three-story houses in Second street, Phila

delphia, fell, by which a workman was badly inured. The fall was caused by modernizing the ower stories. THE INDIAN TROUBLES .- Galveston dates to the 30th ultimo, received at New Orleans, con-tinue to detail Indian outrages and depreda-tions committed along the frontier. Captain

Grainger, U. S. A., writing to Major Belger from Fort Merrill, under date of the 8th instant "Within a week past, the Indians have done more mischief than within the last three years They are chiefly Camanches, with a few Mus

calaroes and Lipans."

The Ledger gives the following list of the names of those who were killed and wounded the leavest upon the by the Indians, in their late descent upon the government train, near Fort Ewell:

"Killed: D. McIntosh, Jack McGuire, L.
Patterson, Perry Petty and August Sartor.

"Wounded: Powers and Ferguson, both re-

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. RUSK reported a joint resolution for the elief of Rebecca J. Birdsall, and the same was

onsidered and passed.

Mr. SLIDELL reported a bill for the relief of William Duer; and the same was considered and

CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

RED RIVER RAFT.

manner as to him may appear best. No objection being made, the resolution was read twice.

After some remarks of Messrs. WALKER as JOHNSON, the resolution was passed.

LIEUTENANT M. F. MAURY.

The joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance, by Lieutenant M. F. Maury, of a gold medal tendered him by the King of Sweden, was taken up and passed.

VETOED LAND BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill granting land to the several States for the relief of the indigent insane.

Mr. CLAYTON addressed the Senate for over two hours in defence of the bill and in controvert-

ing the arguments made against its constitution

the power to exercise legislative authority by ve-toing any measure passed by Congress, to which there was no constitutional objection.

He referred to the many acts of Congress, mak-

ing grants of land for various purposes, which had been approved by Monroe, Jackson, and others, and held that this act was clearly constitutional

Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor, and the Sen

House of Representatives.

POSTAGE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill heretofore reported by Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, further to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United

States and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and the act amendatory thereto, passed Au-

gust 30, 1852. Mr. OLDS had submitted an amendment in th

nature of a substitute, the latter proposing to abol-ish the franking privilege, (so far as relates to the Post Office Department, and making it a charge

on the treasury;) and, in lieu of the present post-age rates, for the conveyance of a single letter to any part of the United States not exceeding three

thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For

exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For every such letter or paper, when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign coun-try, for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles, the ocean postage shall be five cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, such ocean postage shall be ten cents; all postages to be prepaid; and, from and after the first of Jan-

uary next, by postage stamps. The substitute likewise provides for repealing the section in the act of 1852, in the following words: "And when

act of 1852, in the following words: "And when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where the said periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office De-

on delivery in such manner and partment shall by general regulations prescribe, one-half of said rates only shall be charged."

Mr. GERRIT SMITH offered an amendment,

that this act shall continue in force two years, at the expiration of which time the Post Office De-partment shall be abolished, and associations and

ndividuals shall be the sole carriers of the mails

He said, in the course of his argument, that he would have the Post Office Department broken lown, so that the people may be as free to carry

carry letters any more than passengers. He re-loiced that the day was not distant when the de-

partment will be abolished.

Mr. CHANDLER replied, speaking in favor of

the present postal arrangements.

Mr. HAVEN argued to show that the rates of postage ought not to be increased.

Pending the consideration of the question,
The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HOUSTON said there was no appropriation in the bill which was not provided for by law and therefore he would not occupy the time of the

committee in explaining its various sections.

Mr. McDOUGAL offered an amendment, appr

priating \$50,000 for the completion of the surve for a route for a railroad between the Pacific a

the Atlantic oceans. The Pacific railroad bill, h

said, has been postponed until the next session; and one of the most important routes (by the South Pass) has not been surveyed. The amount he had

not counted.

Mr. PHELPS moved an amendment making

appropriations for the salaries of the officers an the legislative assemblies of Nebraska and Kansa

and it was agreed.
On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, five hun

dred dollars were appropriated for each of the ter-ritories of New Mexico, Utah, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska and Kansas, for the pur-

chase of libraries.

Mr. PRESTON offered an amendment, making

After debate, in which Messrs. PRESTON HOUSTON, DISNEY, and CASKIE participated

Young America in Pantalettes .- Here

is a part of a letter received by a friend from a daughter nine years old, who is now at a board-ing school, placed there because she was one of those who know too much to stay at home:

"My Dear Father: I was very glad to hear from you, and hear you was well, but I was not a bit glad to hear that mother had a baby, because it was a boy. I should be very glad if it.

were a little girl, but I hate boys worse than ever. Now, I am going to tell you what you ought to name him. I am going to choose a homely name, because I don't think boys ought

to have pretty names. Boys are squealing all

while there is a boy baby in the house; but when you have a baby sister in the house you never hear it cry. Name him Peter; that is

good enough for a boy. You must excuse me for writing so much about boys; the reason I write so much about boys is because I don't

Don't you think she bids fair to become perfect Woman's Rights woman?—Register.

the time. You don't have one minute's pe

appropriations for the completion of certain

and without taking a vote oh the amen

The committee rose, And the House adjourned.

proposed was necessary for this purpose.

The amendment was rejected—yeas

He also denied that the President of right had

Mr. JOHNSON said that by the last river and

prescribed by the Con

was agreed to.

FIRST SESSION. Senate-Thursday, June 15, 1854. Mr. SUMNER presented the credentials of the Hon. Julius Rockwell, senator from Massachu setts, appointed by the governor of that State to THE WAR .- From Vienna, May 31st, i

setts, appointed by the governor of that State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. Mr. ROCKWELL appeared and took the oath to evacuate the Turkish territory would be sent

to St. Petersburg.

Letters from Belgrade and Widdin state that

Mr. PEARCE, from the Committee on Finance reported back the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of the creditors of the late republic CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. SEBASTIAN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, to provide for the extinguishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians to the lands owned and claimed by them in the Territory of Minnesota, and State of Wisconsin, and for their domestication and civilization.

Mr. SEBASTIAN having explained the bill.

Mr. PEARCE said he regarded the bill as prescribing what should be the terms of a treaty with these Indians, and he could not support it.

Mr. WELLER thought the subject ought to be postponed, to give time for examination, and therefore he moved it be postponed. And the motion was agreed to. ishment of the status quo. If there be any truth in the above propositions they can only be made with the view of detaching Austria and Prussia from the alliance, those powers

whatever has come to hand respecting the movements of the allied fleets on the Black

THE BALTIC.—We have no further operations in the Baltic. Nor is there any authentic statement of the extent or result of the recent attack of Hango. The Russian account in the Invalide Russe is as follows: "The English fleet, twenty-six strong, battered the outworks of Hango Vdde, on the 28th, but were compelled to withdraw, much damaged."

A (doubtful) dispatch from Copenha

states that Gustavern was cannonaded on Mon-

A SQUADRON FOR THE WHITE SEA .- In the British House of Commons, Sir James Graham stated that an anglo-French squadron has sailed for the White sea, but without present instruc-tions to blockade Onega or Archangel.

bravely, and the news of a disposition to trea on the part of the Turks was altogether false The word "capitulation" has never been uttered. There were 90,000 (query?) Russians around Silistria. Operations from the islands of the Danube were again suspended in consequence of the height of the river. The damages done to the fortifications by the bombardment were repaired almost as soon as made. The Russians, at demand of the Turks, have promised not to

OTHER POINTS ON THE DANUBE. - Accord

with the Russians, near Turnu, and had sent in many prisoners to Kalafat. Omar Pasha, Marshal St. Arnaud, and Lord Raglan, had reviewed the Turkish army. Mar-shal St. Arnaud made a flattering speech to

There are now 50,000 French troops at Gal-

andryos, minister of the interior; Pericles Argypoulos, minister of foreign affairs; Kalergi, inister of war; Petoales, minister of justice. Letters from Athens, of 22d May, state that the Queen was in a state bordering on frenzy, and that it required the entreaties and tears of the king and the ladies in waiting to keep her from placing herself at the head of the army. Her baggage was all packed for her departure on this Quixotic enterprise, but, on second thought, she has had the boxes uncorded, and

consents to remain at peace.

Accounts without date, but which seem be no later than those already published, say that the insurrection which was subdued in Epirus, had acquired new strength in Thessaly. Tchami-Kara-Tassos had withdrawn to Moun Athos with a portion of his band. The Turkish troops sent against him to Omilia had returned to Salonica with four of his cannon.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Three Days Later from Europe. The Cunard mail steamer Arabia left Liverpool on Saturday, June 3d, at 1 p. m., and arrived at New York early on Tuesday even-

Austrian troops were continually coming down the Danube in the direction of Orsova and the Wallachian frontier. Considerable forces are now concentrated in Hungary and Transylvania. Another dispatch says, "Austria sends troops to Orsova."

in Paris is that the Emperor of Russia again manifests a disposition to negotiate for peace. The rumor has been so often set affoat that we attach no value to it—especially not to the statement that the czar will withdraw on condition that the Powers will agree to the actual Prim and three other members of the Spanish military commission.

A rumor from Constantinople says that General Osten-Sackeu was menaced with disgrace, on account of misappropriation of funds entrusted to him for the use of the army at Odessa. This may or may not be true

sian empire.
THE BLACK SRA.—Since last advices no news

day 22d, without effect.

Advices by letter are of date 28th from Copenhagen. They state that on the 26th Sir Charles Napier lay before Hango Point, and was preparing to bombard the fortress of Gustavern. Admiral Plumridge with the flying

Reports from Finland are to May 15th, via lm. Wyborg had been declared in a state of siege, and great energy was displayed in strengthening the citadel, which is not very strong. Some hundreds of citizens were com-pelled to work at the fortifications. Fears were expressed of a landing from Napier's fleet, Wy-borg being but eighteen miles distant from St. Petersburg. The arrival of a regiment of Cossacks of the Don has added to the general excitement. A part of the Swedo-Norwegian fleet was to quit Elfsnabben on the 18th, to cruise

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.-The following se ni-official announcement appears in the Paris Moniteur : " A communication from Belgrade, by telegraph, dated May 29th, states that the Russians have attacked Silistria with all the disposable forces they had upon that point. This attack, directed simultaneously from the Danube and by land, was renewed four times. and was four times repulsed by the besieged. It is stated that Omar Pasha is preparing to go to the assistance of the place. The resistance of Silistria continued with success on the 26th

Turkish accounts, through Vienna, state that on the 27th, the fortress still defended itself direct their fire on the hospitals.

Latest accounts do not mention the personal presence of Prince Paskiewitsch before Silistria e had ordered General Gortschakoff, who was at Karasee, to march to Silistria with the artillery of reserve; but the general being kept in cheek by Omar Pacha, had not been able to effect that movement. So late as May 26th, the communications were open between Silis-

The French papers discuss the probabilities of Silistria holding out, and come to the con-clusion that its fall is not imminent.

ng to Russian advices, the Turks have evacated Turtukai, Nicopolis, and Sistowa, and the Russians have occupied those places.
From Schumla, 26th May, it was telegrap

that General Paskiewitsch had countermanded the reinforcements ordered from Bucharest and Ibralia. This had given rise to a report that he intended to raise the siege of Silistria.

Iskender Bey, on the 22d, had a rencor

the effect that he was happy to serve with such troops as the Turks had proved themselves to

GREECE.-Eight thousand French troops have disembarked from Epirus, after having taken possession of the Greek ship of war.

possession of the Greek snip of war.

King Otho has accepted the Anglo-French ultimatum, has proclaimed neutrality, and effected a complete change of ministry. The following is a list of the new cabinet: Mavrocordata, president and minister of finance; Po-

THE ASIATIC COAST .- From Trebizond, May 5th, a letter states that Souchoum-Kaleh, which was abandoned by the Russians, has been occupied by the Abasiotes, who took possession of the warehouses and the merchandisc they contained, and hoisted the Turkish flag there. The Russians, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, marched upon Redout-Kaleh, whence it is thought they will endeavor to reach Teffis They (the Russians) have evacuted and burned

Anapa.

The regiments organized in the Caucasus will join the Turkish Danubian army. It is again stated that Schamyl recently gained an important victory over the Russians. Perhaps the statement is merely an echo of the above rethe Chrassian forts. Ported evacuation of the Circassian forts.

Am PRON THE BEY OF TUNIS.—The Bey of Tunis has come to the determination of sending aid to the sultan, in the shape of 10,000 infan-

try, 400 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of General Redschid, who was sent last year by the bey on a mission to France. The bey notifies the conselfs of France and England as follows: "Praise be to God and to the prophet of God. We have thought it our duty to take, within the limits of our means, a part in the great question which occupies the mations of the east—a question which interests the whole world. With this view, we propose to detach our ships with a division of our troops. We write to you that division of our troops. We write to you that you may be informed of our intentious."

OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE WAR .- Two ships with the Greek flag, with 245 wounded Rus sians on board, have been taken, off the coast

of Circassia.

The sultan has presented swords of honor to General Prim and three other members of the

sa. This may or may not be true.

A letter from Dr. H. J. Domville, of the cap tured British steam-frigate Tiger, is dated from the quarantine ground, Odessa, May 15th, and says that the wounded of the Tiger are doing well, and that the Russian authorities are quite being supposed to be adverse to any act that wind to the prisoners.

By the India mail, a letter from Singapore

of date April 15th, states that the British ships-of-war Spatan, Rapid, Lily—with the Bara-couta, Sybil, and Winchester, daily expected— were on the look out for Russian ships in the

were on the look out for Russian ships in the Indian and Japanese waters.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The proceedings in Parliament have been totally without interest.

It is decided to appoint a special ministerat-war. The names of various statesmen are mentioned as eligible for the office, but before all stands Lord Palmerston. The appointment would cause other changes in the cabinet, of which seemingly the most popular would be the transfer of Lord John Russell to the home office, and Sir William Molesworth to the colo-

nial department.

A subscription, amounting to £90 sterling, collected chiefly in pence from the working classes, has been raised by the British admirers of Captain Ingraham, for the purchase of a gold tavern. Admiral Plumridge with the hymn squadron had been sent on special service to the Gulf of Bothnia. Admiral Corry lay at Gottska Sandoe. Stockholm letters of 23d the inscription, "Presented to Captain Ingra-ham, of the United States navy, by some thousham, of the United States navy, by some thousands of the British working classes, for his noble conduct in rescuing Koszta, the Hungarian refugee, from the Austrian authorities. April, 1854." An address written on vellum, and enclosed in a frame of carved oak, accompanied the gift. The address concludes as follows: "In presenting to you this testimonial, we have a two-fold object in view, lst, to do honor to a man of your bold and magnanimous character; 2d, that as your conduct has been stamped with approval by our transatlantic brethren, we are most desirous of demonstra-ting to them, and to other States, that the same sense of justice and of right exists among the working classes of the British islands. Trusting that identity of spirit may have the effect of cementing a cordial amity between the democrats of the Old and the New World, we remain, sir, yours fraternally." [Here follow the

gnatures.] Sir Peregrine Maitland died at London or May 30th. He was formerly lieutenant gen-eral of Upper Canada, also of Nova Scotia. A government circular has been issued, stat ing that the Russian consulates in Britain will

be no longer recognized.

The revenue of India for the year 1852-'3 is estimated at £21,196,745 sterling, the expenditure £20,557,280, and the debt £48,104,244

The Times city article says it is reported that the report of the mercantile law commission, shortly about to be issued, will be against the introduction of limited liability. It is added, however, that three of the eight members of from the majority, and intend to publish their views in favor of an alteration of the existing

The Times, in a leading article, says that a very considerable portion of the allied army will probably advance by way of Adrianople to the rear of the Balkans, a distance not exceeding one hundred and sixty miles, while the troops already at Constantinople may proceed by sea either to Bourgos bay or Varna.

FRANCE:-General Baraguay d'Hilliers has returned to Paris from Constantinople. Marshal St. Arnaud will, in the meantime, conjoin liplomatic functions with his military command in the east.

During the representation of La Prophete at the Opera House, Paris, a man in one of the front boxes suddenly drew a pistol and shot himself through the head. The performances were immediately closed for the evening. The suicide's name was Charles Kruine, age thirty.

Cause of the act, despondency.

J. Delius, of Bremen, with a party of friends. ascended Mount Vesuvius May 14th. Having got too near the edge of the crater the ground gave way, and he fell into the abyss. The body was recovered from a ledge of rock on which it hung.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 3d, noon.— The mail this morning brings several items of

nterest. The Vienna Post states that immediately after the conference with the French and English commanders, Omar Pasha advanced to wards Silistria with 90,000 men in two umns; his right wing leant on the heights near the Taban, and his left on the river Driste. We may, therefore, expect news soon

of a great battle. On the 26th the Russians failed in an at empt to force the passage of the Danube at Turna, Simnitza, and Guirgevo. On the 30th hey were repulsed in an attact on one of the letached forts of Silistria. The Russians admit that the place may hold out two or three weeks longer. By that time it will probably be relieved by Omar Pacha.

Kaleh and Poti, on the coast of Circassia have surrendered to Anglo-French ships. The independence of Georgia has been proclaimed, and the banished princes will be recalled. Belgrade letters say that the firman is signed for Austrian occupation of Montenegro, Albania, and Servia, if occasion shall demand.

Pillau letters state that an effective blockade established at Riga. Accounts from Athens report a complete de feat of the Egyptian troops in Thessaly. The insurgents took 500 prisoners, one cannon, and a large store of small arms.

Great glorification is made in the English papers over an exploit of the British ships Ar-ogant and Hecla, which have succeeded in cutting out a merchant ship from under the guns of the fort of Eckpass. Sir James Graham, in Parliament, mentioned the circumstance as "one worthy of the brightest annals of British naval warfare." The two ships proceeded,—one towing the other up a narrow river, from the banks of which the enemy kept up a continuous fire of musketry, which the ships replied to with shell and grape. On arriving at the har-bor Capt. Hall, of the Hecla, landed with a party of marines, and succeeded in carrying off a gun as a trophy. Then taking in tow the only merchantman that was afloat, he made his way back to the fleet, with the loss of only two

Prince Gortschakoff is recalled to St. Petersburg. It is surmised he will be sent on a special mission to the German courts.

It is said that the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia not having stopped the action of the German powers, as it was intended to do, the czar has given orders to reoccupy it. This may well be regarded as doubtful.

In the British Parliament it was stated that the Ionian flag, being under British prot

From the Annual Review, a pamphlet re-

From the Annual Review, a pamphlet recently published by the Missouri Republican, the following statiscal information is gathered:

The population of St. Louis in 1830 was 6,694, in 1840, 16,649, in 1850, 74,439, in 1852, 94,090, and is now estimated to be considerably over 100,000. In 1833 the taxable property was only two million dollars, and the whole tax \$2,745 84. It has now taxable property, at a very low estimate, of over thirty-nine millions, \$2,745 84. It has now taxable property, at a very low estimate, of over thirty-nine millions, and its revenue for the year, ending in August last, from real and personal property, merchants' and water licenses, and other sources, over one million dollars. In 1833 the tonnage owned there was not 2,000 tons. It is now 37,000; and the total number of steamboat arrivals there the past year, was 3,307, or 835,397 tons, the wharfage fees on which were over

\$60,000.

The direct foreign importations, which were nothing a few years since, were \$917,000 the past year; and the course of trade, which in 1833 showed a movement of produce and goods valued at five millions, now brings the materials of a commerce estimated at one hundred millions; the value of the flour, tobacco, lead, hemp, and provisious alone, bring near twelve and a half millions; and of the sugar, coffee, and molasses, received there for the consumption of the country, over six million dollars. The exchange furnished by the banks and bankers to merchants and others as remittances the past year, amounted to over thirty-eight millions. The city debt is near three eight millions. The city debt is near three millions, issued mostly for public improvements, water-works, sewers, &c., which are mostly charged, in some shape, with its liquidation. The property owned by the city is estimated at two and a half millions, and the school lands within the city limits, at half a million. In the public schools are 4,000 children, at an expense of \$42,000.

The city has 53 miles of paved streets; 35 miles water pipes. 14 miles large public sewers:

The city has 05 miles of paved streets; 55 miles water pipes, 14 miles large public sewers; 344 miles of gas pipes. During the past year the merchants have erected a spacious edifice for the use of the Mercantile Library Association, at a cost of \$120,000. But a few years since, there were no manufactures of account in St. Louis—now the value of our manufacured articles is estimated at nearly ten millions. The assistant treasurer of the United States has a deposit of over two millions in

The county of St. Louis, which includes the city of St. Louis, has a population now esti-mated at 135,000. Assessed value of real es-tate, over \$54,000,000; revenue, \$239,000; debt, little over \$1,000,000, issued mostly for Macadamized roads, the income from which, it is expected, will provide the interest, independ-ent of which the county revenue is more than sufficient for all expenses, and interest on its bonds, and leaves a large sum to devote to country improvements.

AMERICAN CRYSTAL PALACE, OR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

Open every day and evening (except Sunday) from S A. M. till 10 P. M. Twenty-five cents Admittance

THERE will be no FREE ADMISSIONS, with the exception of Exhibitors and the Press, and no SEASON TICKETS will be sold.

The Crystal Palace has undergone the most ex-

tensive alterations and improvements, and is rap-idly filling up with elegant and interesting speci-ments of handicraft from every quarter of the orld.
The Machinery Department is very complete. Quite a large number of additional and curious machines, however, are in preparation, and will find a place in a few weeks in the exhibition.

The PICTURE GALLERY is already the most comprehensive and valuable collection in the Western

The Sculpture contributions embody over 300 eces of marble, most of them rare, man hoice statues, besides, are now en route fro

Europe.

The Association has completed arrangements for the purchase of a choice collection of Models of Antique Statuary, of great celebrity.

Suitable Rewards will be proposed for the best manifestations of Skill, and for such strikingly neritorious works of Art as the most consummate alent may be successful in developing in any part

of the globe.

A section of the great California Cedar Tere, which in its native forest stood There Hundred Feet High, measuring Ninety-two Feet in circumference, and is estimated by the most demonstrative internal evidence to be full Three Thousand Years Old, has been deposited in the Crystal Palese, by its parieolic proprietors.

Palace by its patriotic proprietors.

Altogether the Crystal Palace encloses, at this moment, more articles of a novel, useful, and attractive character, than can be examined in several days with proper discrimination; and incessant augmentations may be confidently relied upon. An efficient Orchestra of music will be in attend-ance at the Crystal Palace every morning, afteroon, and evening.
The Association offers a prize of a Gold Medal,

osting one thousand dollars, or its equivalent in ash, for the most useful and valuable Invention or Discovery which shall have been patented or en-tered in the United States Patent Office during the year closing the first day of December next, provided only that the said Invention or Discovery, by specimen, model, or product, shall have mean-time been exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

Second, A Gold Medal, costing one thousand dollars, or its equivalent in cash, to the Artist whose work, having been exhibited in the Crystal

dollars, or its equivalent in cash, to the Artist whose work, having been exhibited in the Crystal Palace during the three months closing on the first day of December next, shall be deemed most worthy of such testimonial.

Third. Five Medals, costing one hundred dollars each, or their equivalent in cash, if preferred, to the five Inventors whose inventions in the various departments of the useful arts, patented, entered, or caveated within the year, and exhibited in the Crystal Palace as aforesaid, shall be adjudged most worthy of such testimonials next after the one adjudged most excellent as aforesaid.

Fourth. Five Medals, costing one hundred dollars each, or their equivalent in plate or cash, if preferred, to the five Artistes whose original works completed since the first opening of the Crystal

preferred, to the five Artistes whose original works completed since the first opening of the Crystal Palace, and exhibited therein as aforesaid, shall be adjudged most worthy of such distinction next after the most excellent as aforesaid.

The ablest and most respectable jury or juries that can be selected shall be appointed to examino critically the several articles exhibited, and award the prizes mentioned. The Directors will proceed as early as practicable to select such jury or jurors, and hope to be able to announce the appointment on or before the first day of June next. The Association will also, in their discretion, award medals or diplomas to the exhibitors or inventors

Association will also, in their discretion, award medals or diplomas to the exhibitors or inventors of such articles as possess merit sufficient to entitle them to such distinction.

All articles which are deemed worthy of a place in this Grand Exposition of the World's Industry and Art, are admitted without any charge whatever to exhibitors. An efficient police are in EVER TO EXHIBITORS. An efficient police are in constant attendance day and night, and the utmost care is used in protecting articles exhibited, but the Association disclaims accountability for loss or

the Association disclain damage to such articles All umbrellas, canes, &c., must be left at the stend near the door. As the Crystal Palace is a Bonded Warehouse, visitors cannot be parameter. Bonded Warehouse, visitors cannot be permitted to convey packages of any size into or out of the

outlding.

I No checks given, and no person re-admitted
on the same ticke.

P. T. BARNUM,

FURNITURE.—A Good and Large Assortment of Centre, Card, Work, Side, and Extension Dining Tables, of every description, and superior quality. Sofas, Tete-a-tetes, Divans Easy Rocking and Parlor Chairs of every description. Secretaries and Bureaus, Desks and Bureaus. LOOKING GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Matresses, Curled Hair, Hair Seatings, Sofa and Chair Springs, with numerous other articles suitable for housekeepers, which will be sold at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere. WIGHT & CROSBY.

Louisiana avenue, opposite the Bank of Washington, near the corner of 7th street.

Notice the Bedstead sign. May 24—Sm.

OF Fangy Goods anich of Fancy Goods suitable for presents, will first LAMMOND'S, 7th street, the most compleassortment ever offered in this city, and at price to suit the most economical buyers.